CONGRESS

The Amended St. Domingo Resolution Adopted by the Senate.

Senator Schurz in Strong Opposition to It.

Sumner's Proposed Amendment Defeated.

He Wants Our Naval Force Withdrawn.

> BENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY. The House concurrent resolution for the appointent of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation was depated upon a motion by Mr. CHANDLER refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER. (rep.) of Mass., summarizing the results of that committee's action on various proposi-tions before it, said that among other bills now pending which had been reported from that comnittee was a general measure for a code regulating by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden. There were also several special bills—one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the committee. He doubted the expeciency of taxing all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent

ant. Whilitaks, (rep.) of Gregon, advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of pending conficting propositions. One of these was to appropriate \$500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from Cahlornia to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

would do the work for one-nalf that amount there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action until to-morrow.

LEVERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The latter half of the merning hour, until one o'clock, was occupied by Mr. REVSIS, (rep.) of Missisin some remarks upon the bill to had in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that white cotton was no longer "king" its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that proper measures should be taken to foster it. He referred to the difficulties in the way of the cotton production in Egypt and Brazil to show that, with proper encouragement, its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion the bill was reserved to the Committee on Agriculture.

St. Domingo.

resolution as amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to St. Domingo, the question eing upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto "and the said commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica and the state of the territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing government of Dominica and the neighboring blic of Hayti, and the pendency of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the

republic of Hayl, and the pendency of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two governments."

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., moved as a further amendment to add, "And provising further, that Benjamin F. Curus, Millard Filimore and General W. T. Sherman be the commissioners."

Mr. Stewarf, (rep.) of Nev., took the floor in favor of the resolution. He argued that the further territorial expansion of this country was a part of us manifest destiny, and a necessary incident of its growth in weath and power. The great difficulty of France in maintaining her republic was owing to the concentration of power and of national organization in one city. Our own vest extent, in giving freer scope to the operations of local State organizations was, during the war, and would continue to be, a guarantee of national salety. Proceeding at length to review the isace involved in the general question of Dominican acquisition, Mr. Stewart incidentally alluded to the leader, Cabral.

When Mr. Mobron, (rep.) of Ind., made a statement to the effect that that chieftain had said to the United States Minister at Hayt that he was in favor of annexation as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it is making the latter governor of the island, and he would oppress him (Cabral) and his adnerents.

Mr. Stewart went on to show the benefit to ac-

Mr. STEWART went on to show the benefit to accrue to the Dominican people by annexation, in the substitution of our staple institutions and equal laws in place of their own form of government, after an assertion of the desire of that people for annexation, a statement of the fermitty and saturity of the island, and a criticism upon the supposed democratic change of position in opposing fae annexation policy of that party in former days, Mr. Stewart concluded with an alusion to the political fate of some of our public men who heretofore opposed territorial expansion.

The debate commenced by Mr. Stewart assumed considerable latitude upon the general merits of the annexation specific, while upon the immediate question of concarrence in the House amendment the Senate was unanimous.

Mr. Schuzz, (red.) of Mo., in a long speech, indi-

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., in a long speech, indicative of his determined hostility to annexation, proceeded to review the arguments arged by assepporters. Commenting upon the extraordinary spectacle that, in considering a proposition to send out an important commission, the Senate was under the whip and spur, being told that it must be done instantly, he asked, "Who needed the commission!" Not the President of the United States, because he had told Congress, in his Message, it was an act of folly to reject the treaty, and that the failure of annexation would be a great calamity. To make that assertion he necessarity must have acquired beforenand every essential item of information. The annexationists in Congress did not need the information, for their minds were already made up. The natural surmise, therefore, was that the only seekers of the knowledge were those Senators and members who were opposed to annexation. It is in a former Senate debate on the subject every suggestion in the form of an amendment was incondinently voted down. The fate of his own amendment for an inquiry into the alleged protectorate by the United States over St. Domingo, and as to popular sentement there was an instance of this. Were gentlemen afraid of what would come out if the protection of the United States Navy was withdrawn? What necessity existed for the trementous hurry in starting the commission? As an illustration of the sophistry made use of to define the people of the United States in the matter, Mr. Scharz sand it was now attempted to our plain away this nurry by represent the Commission in the supplied to start weather. Yet one of the specific object to the inquiry was the climate of St. Domingo; and how could the commission in the supplied to start they are the supplied to the supplied to the supplied to the supplied to start they are all the supplied to start they are all the supplied to the supplied to start they are all the supplied to start they are alight they are all the supplied to the supplied to start they are

proof of its justice, slavery ought never to have been abolished in the United States.

Mr. Schurz replied that, for one, he would prefer to do without the products of tropical countries rather than reintreduce slavery there. But he was dealing with facts, and that slavery had been abolished in spite of natural laws, which seemed to dictate it. If his triend could deny them he would like to have him say so. He proceeded to argue that free institutions in a tropical clime inevitably degenerate to the demoralized condition of the society there; that even the Angio-Saxon race become enervated under these inducates, and that the Dominicans, incapable of appreciating free institutions, were unit associates in our governmental system.

Mr. Mokron remarked that the point of Mr. Schurz's argument was that it was wrong to abolish slavery in the South and especially in the West Indies,

Mr. Schurz-No, sir; that is a misrepresentation

Indies.

Mr. Schurz.—No, sir; that is a misrepresentation of what I said. My reinark was that the abolition of slavery carried with it that organization of labor of slavery carried with it that organization of labor of the was the means of developing he resources of retuler remarks Mr. Schurz contended that in the leng run tropical possessions were not a source of weath to fereign hations; that the rebellions in India, Cuba and St. Domingo had swallowed up all profile delications and the coming had swallowed up all profile delications, and the continent.

Mr. Morrow though that if St. Domingo ought to be annexed, and the United States reinsed to acquire the slaind, our government would be debarred former of any fereign government to possess it.

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Mr. Schurza besieved the Morroe doctrine applicable to every foot of American soil without circet relevance to acquisition by the United States. In replying to a romark by Mr. Morion that there was good reason to believe the Morroe doctrine applicable to every foot of American soil without circet relevance to acquisition by the United States. In replying to a romark by Mr. Morion that there was good reason to believe the derived by Germany from her system of colenies, which did not devoive upon her a particle of responsibility in a political sense. He dealed that Germany, in particular, had any disposition on the Mouroe doctrine was the valid one the United States would be unable ever to assert that doctrine as to any European possession upon the American Continent. In more extraor that doctrine as to any European possession upon the American Continent. The unrer extraord.

Mr. Cassanty succession of human liberts to the sould belong to the colored race. It that race should content acquired to stand in this way of the offer of the Irlendity offices of this government of the colored to stand in the would be the last, and in the se

used in this hall by the supporters of human slavery in America. He did not believe one word of such philosophers. If the people on that island were not capable of free-lom, the Almighty ought to have called the philosophers into His council before He made the forrid region. In his (Mr. Wilson's) opinien every race is capable of civilization, Christianization and education, whether it exist in the temperate and frigid zones or in the tropies.

Mr. Morron said the resolution, without the proposed amendment of Mr. Summer, embraced every form of Inquiry.

Mr. Conkling and others remarked, "So it does."
Mr. Morron said an amendment would simply have the effect of producing delay, with the hope of the enomies of the resolution thereby creating emberrassment, and to pass the resolution between the two houses, backward and forward, like a shuttlecock. There was no reasonable propriety for adopting the amendment, except for the purpose of delay. Those, therefore, in favor of the estimate of the falsehood of certain statements should be inquired into, will resist the amendment. We are, he said, in favor of investigation, and tay sufflik from it.

The Vice President stated that the hour of four

from it.
The Vice President stated that the hour or four

The Vice President stated that the hour of four had arrived, when Mr. Schner said there was a number of Senators who desired to speak. He could unme several of them. He therefore thought there should be a posiponement of the hour for taking the vote. He did not think his ardeat friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) wished to be sheard with no purpose of delay. Considering the magnitude of the question, and the interest which existed throughout the country, he thought it only proper and just that there should be more time for discussion. He suggested to-morrow at four o'clock.

The Vice Prescibert stated that a posiponement would require unanimous consent, when Mr. Conkilling and others objected.

The Senate then voted on and rejected the amend-

Ling and others objected.

The Senate then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury, namely, that Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore and General W. T. Sherman e the commissioners.

Mr. Saulsbury offered another amendment,

Mr. SAULSBURY offered another amendment, viz.:—
And the said Commisseners shall proceed to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and make like inquiries and notify the President, who shall submit the rap ort to Congress.

The amendment was rejected.
The Senate then voted on Mr. Sumner's amendment, instructing the Commissioners to inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica and the extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also into the relations between the existing government of Dominica and the heighborting repulse of Hayti, and pendency of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and if there be any war or menace of war between the two governments.

The amendment was rejected as follows:—

Tras-Bayard, Buckinsham Casserly, Davis, Fowler,

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Iras—Bayard, Buckinzham. Casseriy. Dayns, Fowler,
Harris, Johnston, McCreery, Morthi of Vt., Patterson, Ross,
Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Summer, Tsiton, Frumbuil, Violers and Wilsen—30.

Nays—Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandier, Oole, Conkling, Corbett, Cregin, Edmunds,
Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilin, Harlan,
Howell, Jowett, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Fomeror, Pool, Prat,
Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart,
Warner, Willey, Williams and Yates—38.

Mr. Thurman in favor of the amendment and Mr.
Howe against it were absent on account of sickness.

Mr. Sumner offered the following amendment:-

ness.

Mr. Summer offered the following amendment:—
Provided further, that if there he any naval force stationed in Dominican territory such naval force shall be withdrawn; and if any power be exercised over Dominican territory in resisting domestic or forcing meaning, such and shall be discontinued and the commissioners soil not commence their investigation til the naval force is withdrawn and such aid discontinued.

Rejected—yeas 16, nays 40.

A number of amondments were then offered by Mr. Summer and voted upon separately. The first set forth that, as it was not expedient, during the pendency of the proposed inquiry, to augment our naval forces in Dominican waters, and as the commission was pacific in character, with no purpose of violence, therefore the commissioners shall not be conveyed in a war vessel. Rejected without a division.

The second amendment provided for an inquiry whether there is any, and, if so, what, government in Dominica authorized to treat with the United States for its annexation. Rejected without a division.

division.

The third directed an inquiry whether the constitution of Dominica forbids her government to code her territory or any part to any foreign Fower.

On this Mr. Sumner demanded the year and nays. The amendment was voted down—year 17, mays 37.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to require the commissioners to be sworn or affirmed to make an honest and true report. Lost—year 10, mays 43.

Mr. Sumner moved to direct the commissioners

to inquire respecting the imprisonment or exite of any persons by the Dominican government because of nostility to annexation. Not agreed to.

Mr. Summer also moved to provide for an inquiry as to any negotiation or proposal for acquisition of Dominica by any foreign government. Not agreed to. Bir. Summer then sent to the Chair another amendment, when Mr. Morron inquired whether it was in order to agree additional amendments after the sense of the Senate and been repeatedly expressed against any modification.

The interiors, just as in Great Britain. This, with the abolition of the franking privilege, would work a true reform.

Mr. Griswoth, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend the law oy requiring the payment of twenty-five per cent over the cost just as in Great Britain. This, with the abolition of the franking privilege, would work a true reform.

Mr. Griswoth, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend the law oy requiring the payment of twenty-five per cent over the cost of printing. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Jenckes moved to make it ten per cent additional. Adopted.

Mr. Laflin moved to strike out the whole provision as amended. Rejected.

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modification.

Mr. Susingn-Does the Senator wish an answer from me?
Mr. Morron-My inquiry was directed to the

Mr. Morron—My inquiry was directed to the Chair.
Mr. Summer.—With the permission of the Chair I will answer it. I am doing my duty as a Senator to give the Senate as opportunity of improving this resolution; and, further, I wish it to go before the country that Senators had the opportunity of making these amendments and have voted them down.
Mr. Summer's amendment was then read, inquiring whether any villages, towns or sections of the island, now occupied by the people of one government, are claimed by any other government. Not agreed to

ment, are claimed by any other government. As agreed to.

The House amendment, providing that the appelinment of the commission shall not commit Congress for or against annexation was then concarred in unaulmously by—yeas 57, nays nene. The resolution accordingly goes to the President. At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1870. CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Friday next.

The bill appropriates \$1,438,347.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Mr. DEGENER, (rep.) of Texas, introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED. Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and dison Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of coreal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by United States Consuls. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a bill to prevent cracity to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding catile to be conduct in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unleading to give the cattle rost, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats, where arrangements are made to leed and water cattle.

Alt. Eldbridge, (rep.) of Wis., questioned the propriety and constitutionality et the bill.

Alt. Wilson stated that the measure had been carcially considered and submitted to some of the best lawyers, was certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by failroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the thost inhuman and barbarous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit, that were not only disgracial to humanter, but made the meat of the estile deleterious to health.

Mr. Eldbridge was satisfied that the bill was resugnant to the constitution, lnasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each state. Congress might as well undertake to leginate for the police in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provisions of the constitution, which gave to Congress power to regular commerce between States. The bill only reterred to maintoness, which formed connected links between States, and was, therefore, constitutional. He moved the previous question.

On a vote by teliers there were only 104 members voting which lacked fourteen of a quorum.

On a second vote by teliers the vote was still less, many members being probably att seminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information

The Borrang hour expired, and the bill went over until to-inorrow.

THE BEOORS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKES announced the select committee on Mr. Brooks investigation, as follows:—Messrs. Bingham, Foland, Kerr. Beaman and Biggs. He stated that the reason why Mr. Maynard, who offered the resolution, was not appointed chairman of the committee was, that owing to the fact that he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and an associate of Mr. Brooks on that committee.

The House is committee of Pas whole.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., urged the taking up of the Amnesty bill, but the Speaker stated that there were two special orders which had precedence over it.

there were two special orders which has over it.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Schofield, (rep.) of Pa., in the chair—and took up the bull making an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the Louis-ville and Portland Canal for the current fiscal year.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis, meved an amendment appropriating \$341,000 for the completion of the section work at the Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

HAMCRY, (rep.) of Ill., also advocated the

the section work at the Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. Hawley (rep.) of Ill., also advocated the a mendment.

Mr. Calkin, (dem.) of N. Y., moved an amendment appropriating \$160,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gale, New York harbor, and spoke in advocacy of it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Conosk, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the singling out of any particular work at this time. They should all be left to the General River and Harbor Appropriation bill. One-fourteenth of all the appropriations made for river and harbor improvements since 1824, when the system commenced, went to the Des Moines Rapids, which had already received \$1,918.2.0, white \$502,200 had gone to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Myers, (rep.) of Pa., also protested against these appropriations being made in advance of the regular river and Harbor Appropriation oill.

Mr. Dawes explained that the appropriations in the regular bill would be for expenditures to be made after the list of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current fiscal year and to prevent waste and damage to the works in the spring. He hoped that no such small objection as had been made would prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., stated the facts which

had been made would prevent the passessibil.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., stated the facts which rendered necessary the appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Chad!

Mr. Sheldon, (rep.) of La., also argued in support of that appropriation. He said that in New Orleans to-day coal was double the ordinary price on account of the impossibility of rates and coal boats getting down the Ohlo in consequence of the obstructions at Louisville.

down the Ohio in consequence of the obstructions at Louisvine.

Mr. Starkweather, (rep.) of Conn., opposed the bill and amendment and argued that works of equal importance were in operation in various parts of the country—such as Heil Gate, New York. They had been all overslaughed last year, because the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburn) had got turough an appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, and then that gentleman went against all other projects from New York to New Orleans.

Mr. Calkin—That is so.

Mr. Starkweather—And that is what he will deagan, and that is why I am against it. I can't

again, and that is why I am against it. I can't afford to allow him to get his project through and then to put the knife into every other project. Mr. Washeuen said that the remarks of the genafford to allow him to get his project through and then to put the knife into every other project.

Mr. Washern said that the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut were most astonishing, and that the statement made by him that he (Washburn) after getting through an appropriation last year opposed every other similar proposition was untrue.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Allison, Stevenson, Beck, Benjamin, Finkeinburg, McCrary, Coburn, Holman, Garfield and Shanks in favor of the bill and amendments, and by Messrs. Potter, Conger and Myers against them.

Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Onlo, in libustrating the importance of the Onlo river, referred to the fact that the value of the commerce of that river in 1870 was \$730,000,000, while the whole foreign commerce of the country was only \$800,000,000.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Onlo, in reply to Mr. Conger, said that the commerce of the Onlo river for one year would buy up the whole State of Michigan.

Finally, the vote was taken, and the amendment appropriating \$541,000 for the Des Moines Rapids was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

A discussion sprung up on a proviso repealing the existing law, which permits the Public Printer to furnish, at cost price, extra copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. Sangent, (rep.) of Cal., gave an illustration of the fraudulent manner in which that privilege is used. A paper in Carson City, Nev., which was authorized to publish the laws of Congress as advertisements, procured from Washington a sufficient number of pamphlet eoptes and distributed them among its subscribers. If that was to be allowed the immense cost of advertising the laws mistributed them among its subscribers. If that was to be allowed the immense cost of advertising the laws mistributed them among its subscribers if the committee on Printing, and Musgen, and was attacked by Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Laplin, (rep.) of N. Y., had read a letter from the Public Printer denying the statement which Mr. Dawes had made in this connect

copies of public documents should be printed except those absolutely needed for the government, and that those who want them may get them an paying

Mr. Jenckes moved to make it ten per cent additional. Adopted.

Mr. Laflin moved to strike out the whole provision as amended. Rejected.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Without making further progress with the bill the committee rose, and the House passed the bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland Sanai and the Des Moines Rapids.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. STEVENSON PRESENTED.

on the present plan, and praying its modification to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

Mr. Dawks presented the petition of the Sun, the Mercanthe and the New York Mutual Insurance companies of New York and the China Mutual Issurance Companies of New York and the China Mutual Issurance Company of Boston for a rehearing of the claim for loss per bark Caldera.

THE FUNEAAL OF REPRESENTATIVE COVODE.

The SPRAKER announced the following committee to attend the funeral of the Hon. John Covode:—Messrs. Mercur, Van Horn, Phelps, Beatty, Gilfilian, Axtell, Getz and Roots.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution directing that, in view of the Drevalence of infectious and fatal diseases among cattle in New York and Massachusetts, believed to be introduced from Canada, the Committee on Agriculture Inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent or restrict the introduction and distribution of diseased cattle into and through the several States and Territories. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED.

By Mr. ROGERS, (dem.) of Ark.—Incorporating the Shriveport and Upper Red River Navigation Company.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the improve-

the SHIPVEPOR MAN.
Company.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the improvement of the harbor of Portchester, N. Y., and of the Eastchester creek.

By Mr. Churchill, (rep.) of N. Y.—To facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States. Blates.
By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—For the relief of the First New York Mounted Rides.
Mr. FINKELEMBURG, (rep.) of Pa., presented the memorial of the indianapolis immigration Conven-

Mr. Sargent presented the memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the subject of subsidizing an Australian steamship line. The House then, at half-past four o'clock, ad-

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Atlantics and a "Picked Nine" Sliding at Bali-A Good Day's Sport on the Capite-Of all the novel sights ever witnessed that o

playing base ball on skates is one of the greatest, and the citizens of New York and vicinity were treated to an exhibition of this kind yesterday after-neon on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, which for genuine fun far excelled anything in the base ball line that has been seen for many a day. The announcement in yesterday's Herald that such a game would take place between the Atlantics and Mutuals on the above mentioned grounds caused a large crowd of both ladies and gentlemen te assemble, and sometime before the hour for the commencement of the game arrived the glittering ice was literally swarming with fair women and gallant men, flitting, steel-shod, hither and thither, like veritable messengers of the elements. Most of the Atlantics were promptly upon the ice, passing the ball about from one to another as in the more balmy days of the base-ball season, just previous to the commencement of a game, and from the easy, graceful manner in which they caught and threw the "sphere," maintaining the while a perfect perpendicular, it was evident that their opponents would have their hands full if they held their own against them. The Mutuals did not come to time at all, only Hatfield and Swandell come to time at all, only Hatfield and Swandeli appearing for them. A picked nine was chosen, and in a few minutes, with Hatfield as captain, they were ready for play.

In a game of this kind much more depends upon the ability of the players to skate well than their proficiency with the ball; but unfortunately Hatfield overlooked this fact in the selection of his men, and to this fact is principally due the overwhelming defeat they met with, although the Atlantics outbatted them considerably.

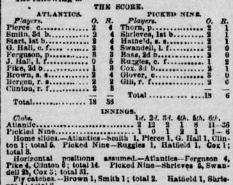
THE GAME

feat they met with, although the Atlantics outbatted them considerably.

THE GAME commenced at a quarter past three, with Thorn, of the picked nine, at the bat. He caught the ball nitely on his stick and sent it skipping down centre fleid, and, being a fine skater, he struck out finely for first base, which he easily made; but instead of stopping on it he sild off for his second, where like caught him. Shrieves, after being mudded at first, skated clear around to the home base, but Hatheld and Ruggles were both captured despite their fine "allding" abilities. Pierce and Smith of the Atlantics both made runs by the bad throwing of Glover to Swandell at first, the ball going clear through the seats on the right of the grounds and causing the last named person, who could not skate at all, to risk breaking his neck half trying to get it. Start and Hall were both caught at first, as was also Ferguson, who, in trying to skate there, allowed his legs to become demoralized, so that before he knew it he had measured his length upon the ice in a manner well calculated to shock his nervous system.

In the next inning the picked nine were disposed of in one, two, three order, while their opponents scored twelve "slides," In the third inning Smith sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught is sent a red hot one to

of in one, two, three order, while their opponents scored twelve "sides," In the third inning Smith sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught it as nicely as he ever did anything in his life, and brought from the andlence a good round of appliause. Cox, of the picked nine, in the fourth inning struck the pretuest ball of the day, sending it spinning and skipping over the tee way down in left field, where it knocked the feet from under two or three juveniles who were gliding about on their Christinas skates. Long before the left fielder could capture the ball tox had crossed the home mark. But poor Swandell was in a peck of trouble. Because he could not keep upon his feet in a perpendicular position he was taken from first base and put out in the right field, where, after that, it seemed, nearly every ball was sent, and his frantic efforts to capture them, which gave him many and many a hard, and to the spectators most ludicrous, fall, kept the whole assemblage in an uproar of laughter. ' In the third inning Smith aughter. The following is



total 3.

Horizontal positions assumed.—Atlantics—Ferguson 4.

Pike 4. Clinton 5; total 14. Picked Nine—Shrieves 5. Swandell 25. Cox 5; total 31.

Fly catches.—Brown 1, Smith 1; total 2. Hattield 1, Shrie-Fly catches.—Brown 1, Smith 1; total 2. ttal res 1; total 2. Umpire—Mr. York, of the Haymakers. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

THE WAR CLAIM OF NEW YORK AGAINST THE UNITED

[From the Albany Argus, Jan. 10.]
One sentence in Governor Hoffman's last Message ought not to be overlooked—to wit, that which reports a further settlement, during his administration, to the extent of \$00,000, of the war claim of this State upon the general government. At the close of Governor Fenton's term his Quartermaster General estimated that of this war claim, then standing at \$933,000, not more than fifty per cent could be collected, and recommended that a percentage be allowed to some agent for undertaking its settlement. It is seen, however, that two-thirds of the claim has already been recovered without employing any one outside of the regular rorce of the military department having charge of the matter; and the accounting officer of the Tressury Department says, in his last letter, that a further credit will appear in favor of the State so soon as vouchers now on file with him and explanations thereof can be passed upon.—Albany Argus, Jan. 10. [Frem the Albany Argus, Jan. 10.

Muskrats have curious methods of travelling long distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to their feeding grounds, which are frequently great distances from their abodes, they take in breach at starting, and remain under water as ieng as they can. Then they rise up to the ice and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remains in a bubble against the lower part of the ice. They wait till this air recovers oxygen from juxtaposition with the water and ice, and then take it in again, and go on till this operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance and live almost any length of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat and number the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat in the following manner:—When the marshes and ponds where the muskrat abounds are first frozen over and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose or setting his trap, he frequently sees a whole family plunge late the water and swim away under the ice. Following one for some distance, he sees him come up to recover his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed against the ke, and before he has time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet directly over him, and drives him away from his breath. If this case he drowns in swimming a few rods, and the chunter, cutting a hole in the ice, takes him 'Qit. Muk, other and beaver travel under the ice in the same way, and hunters have frequently told of taking otter in the manner her described.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Agony About the Standing Committees at an End and the

mittees at an End and the
Grumbling Commenced.

Now Yorkers as General
Graballs.

The Rapid Transit Question and the Many
Plans that are "Certain" to Pass.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITORS PROTECTED

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871.
It was evident, when the Assembly was called to order this morning, that the excitement in reference to

THE STASDING COMMITTEES
had been no wise leasened by a good night's sieep. In fact, but few or the members had siens at all, judging from the careworn look of their legislative countenances this morning before breakfast.
Mr. Hitchman had certainly slopt very little. Not that he was at all miserable about who should be on the committees, but that the expectant committeemen were very miserable about who should be on the committees, but that the expectant committeemen were very miserable about him, and had tried during the night to make him more so by their endeavors to find out from him beforehand what "great expectations" were not to be dashed. Plags, of Troy, strode into the chamber as straight has a siap, as though he for one, had been told who would be the head and front of the Raitroad Committee, and that that particular head was a gentleman from Troy. Also Proar looked happy, of course, for Alec had had a hand himself in plasteding ny the committees, by right of his being the father of a pretty little charter.

The Agony About the committee, and that that particular head was a gentleman from Troy. Also Proar looked happy, of course, for Alec had had a hand himself in plasteding ny the committee, by right of his being the father of a pretty little charter.

The Agony About the matter and the matter of a pretty little charter.

The Agony About the matter and the matter and there will be considered. The matter and the matter and the matter and the matter and the matter. All matters are all matters and the matter and the matter and the matter and the matter and the matter. All matters are all the matter and the matter and the matter and the matter and the matter. All matters are allouded to the m

nances that were bright before became suddenly darkened, soowls took the place of bright smiles of expectation, while those who had made up their minds for the worst and found that they had not, after all, been

LAID COMPLETELY ON THE SHELF, poked their neighbors under the ribs and laugued aloud. Of course the greedy Gothamites, although they got the biggest slice of almost everything that was worth getting at all, were not unanimous in blessing the committee manufacturers. The fact of Fingg getting the chairmanship of railroads, which everybody had conceded to him beforehand, got the dander of more one New Yorker up, and a few of them went so far as to speak their minds freely to Fingg kinnself when the reading had come to a close. The framers of the committees, however, are old hands at the business, and will, no doubt, soon find a snug way of stilling the grumblings of the discontented. Disappointed members know that grumbling sometimes pay and never lose a chance to make their longings to be slenced felt in the proper quarters, and what has been done before, you know, can be done again. Indeed precedents for Assemblymen are always as good cutside the House as they are in it when people who hire entire parlers in the notels have anything to say about them. Yet might it not be asked, what there can be so valuable in committees which make members so desirous of sadding themselves with extra work which they get no extra pay for from the State?

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, created quite a commo-

Domingo question. They were very attentively listened to white being read, and evidently caused the Selkreg republicans considerable uneas. The fact of their being introduced by a democrat was of course nothing surprising; but it is pretty certain that there will be a high old time made over them by the surprising; but it is pretty certain that there will be a high old time made over them by the republicans if they should ever get out of the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which they were referred, on motion of Mr. Littlejohn, who expressed his desire to have them "carefully digested." The fact is, that the resolutions are almost identical with those which were to have been offered at the republican caucus some time ago, had Selkreg not weakened before the battle had well begun; and there is a suspicion that the democrats are not the only ones who had a hand in getting them before the House. Of course, the Conklingites will rise in their might against their passage, if they do not prevail have

THE OLD PACTION FIGHT THE OLD FACTION FIGHT
over again, with the democrats as spectators, who
will only take part in the fun for the sake of making
the general scene all the more interesting to the
general public, who can come to their own conclusions about the Kilkenny cat strife in the republican
iamity. The following are the resolutions:—

general public, who can come to their own conclusions about the Kikenny cat strue in the republican iamity. The tollowing are the resolutions:—

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York regard with feelings of the most protound humiliation and pain the recent extraordinary, unwarrantable and unprecedented attempt of the federal administration to effect, by what seems to be a corrupt and irresponsible commission, the annexation of St. Domingo to the territory of the United States.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That while we rejoice in the lawful and constitutional extension of our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous to our national authority over any territory lying contignous over which have hither for any annotation of territory loss of the general well and hit proposed to the protocol in the senate concury. That the Hon. Charles Summer and other prominent territory lying contignous territory lying contignous territory lying contignous territory lying contignous lying lying lying lying lying l

bank. Where the co-operation comes in for the benefit of the depositor is a mystery not explained in the bill.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

It becomes more and more evident every day that the greet question that will bother the heads of the Solons of the Legislature this year will be that of rapid transit. There is no doubt but that both houses will pass any feasible plan presented, and that the Governor will give it his support. But this very fact is well known to every lobbyist and every railroad man who has his hangers-on have, that to make the members his bosom friends for a consideration paid in each may prove to be the greatest difficulty in the way of the enterprise. Not, indeed, that there will be any party in either House who will fight it with their yotes, for that the efforts of interactions of the the present of the second plans submitted that the Legislature will be at a loss which to select. One thing is certain, and I speak now of what I know from a thorough oapvass

of me members of both houses since the session began, and that is that an el-vatel read through the brock swill find the strongest support, it may be that the Governor's recommendation in his Message has had a great deal to do with this, but the fact remains all the same, no matter what induces has been brought to bear to bring the majority of the members to the coordision they seem to have come in regard to the matter. All pichs for

for one, had been told who would be the head and front of the Ratiroad Committee, and that that particular head was a gentleman from Troy. Also Frear looked happy, of course, for Alec had had a hand himself in plastering up the committees, by right or his being the father of a pretty little charter-last year. Jacobs, too, whose ways and means are of long years' standing, also looked cenfident, but he, like Flagg and Frear, was only a loyful exception of a gloomy rule; for the uncertainty of the majority, every one of whom considered himself entitled to a slice of whatever spoils the committees to be appointed might get hold of, was almost as bud as a certainty that they were to get nothing at all. It was quite paintful to witness the aways certain to force themselves to the front at any cost. Crumbs may be nourishable to the roral stomach, but the city folks don't see things in the same light, and, consequently, go for what's on the table and not for what little may fail of it. This rapacity was written on every New Yorker's counternance during of the committees. It was in viain that they reited to appear calm and unconcerned, to longh and joke. The mask was too tiht, and for the life of them they could not help taking "committees would be read by the Clerk. The list was a long one and took a long time to be road; but it had a wonderful effect on the members. Counternances that were bright before became suddenly during, while these who had made up their minus for the words and found that they had not contended to lime before had good the committees. The mask was too the name and they had along the committees would be read by the Clerk. The list was a long one and took a long time to be road; but it had a wonderful effect on the members. Counternances that were bright before became suddenly during the longer species of the committees. The mask was too this, and for the life of them they could not be left taking "committees would be read by the Clerk. The list was a long one and took a long time to be road; but i

THE CANAL APPRAISERS

have decided, in relation to the Black river claims, that the State was liable for damages incurred above Lyons Falls.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1371. BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. PIERCE-Authorizing the New York Guaranty Indemnity Company to accept and exe-

By Mr. ELWOOD-To facilitate proofs of incorpo ions in courts of the State.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following:-

Resolved. That the Senate has learned with profound sor, row of the death of thon. Isalan Bood, a member of this body, and, that sympathisting deeply with his family and friends in their bereavement, desire to express a deep sonas of the loss which the State has sustained of a good and faithful egistator.

ceased.

Resolved, That the same be transmitted to the Assembly.

Resolved, That the Senate, out of respect to the memor of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Addresses were made by Senators Murphy, Parker, Bowen, Kennedy, Pierce and several others, when the resolutions were adopted and the Senate

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871. BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Conselves-Amending the act for relief of the Cannon street Baptist church, New York, By Mr. NACHTMAN-Chartering a German So-

ciety in New York.

By Mr. Fields—Conferring additional powers on the Bank Superintendent concerning savings banks. By Mr. Charwick—To appoint an Overseer of the

Poor in Utica.

By Mr. SELKREG—To enable several towns and cities or the State to retuad money expended in procuring substitutes in the late war.

By Mr. HEUSTED—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in New York city across Harlem river.

By Mr. Hersted—To autholize the construction of certain radiroads in New York city atross Harlem river.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. W. A. Murry offered a joint resolution in opposition to the annexation of St. Domitingo, to be transmitted to the President and our Representatives in Congress. On motion of Mr. Littlejohn referred to the Committee on Foreign Relatious.

Standing Committees, Murphy, Coon, Baneker, Loutrel, Littlejohn, Husted, Seikreg and Barse.

Commerce and Navigation—Fiannagan, Buck, Rayles, O'Brien, Cook, Vansteenburgh, Loutrel, Mufferd and Creamer.

On Canals—Howe, Lord, Fuller, Chambers, Ten Eyck, Muhall, Alvord, Alberger and Shepardsen.

On Railboads—Flagg, Irving, Weed, Ricche, Nelsen, Hill, Littlejohn and Baker.

On Banks—Nachtman, Oakley, Joy, Ransom, O'Nell, Buckley, Seward, Bunce and Wagner.

On State Charitable Institutions—Ten Eyck, Wiley, Suncker, Flagg, Berry, Brown and Bignall.

Appares of Cities—Messic. Frear, Moseley, Campbell, Coyle, Howell, Kelley, Haver, Ely, Kilhan, Curits, O'Brien, Fisk, Pierce and Prince.

The Manufacture of Balt—Moseley, Cook, Fleids, Edward Connoily, Salper, Bradford, Brown.

Tradds and Manufactures—Connoily, Flecker, Wiley, Irving, Stevenson, Chadwick, Wade.

State Prisons—Nicholas, Curtiss, Haver, Bartlett, Burns, Delanc and Barney.

Engrossed Bills—Blair, Bayles, Bendett, Haver, Kilham, Johnson and Orman.

Militia and Public Defense.—Buck, O'Nell, Wainwright, Howell, Cook, Oakley, Winans, Mulford and Stewenson, Chadwick, Wade.

State Prisons—Nicholas, Curtiss, Haver, Bartlett, Burns, Delanc and Barney.

Engrossed Bills—Blair, Bayles, Bendett, Haver, Kilham, Johnson and Organ.

Roads and Bridges—Walnwright, Campbell, Sichelas, O'Brien, Loyle, Oakley, Winans, Mulford and Stewenson, Chadwick, Wade.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Griftin, Aitken, Montayne, Ray, Wade, Bradford, Hill.

On Lorantable and Barney.

On Agricultures—Of the Executive Department—Messrs. Brown, Roche, Conselven, Kelly, Buckley, Northrup, Gifford and Steward.

On Agricultures of the Executive Depart